The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,731—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, S.S. No.
....4118	W. J. Nanton	17th July.
....7332	R. W. Creery	17th "
....7332	W. R. Anstance	24th "
....7332	R. Dalgleish	31st "
....6963	A. Duncan	7th Aug.
....6963	F. W. Creery	14th "
....6963	F. R. Mould	21st "
....4118	F. Pearce	28th "
....4805	A. Symons	4th Sept.
....4805	T. F. Creery	11th "
	SATURDAY, S.S. No.	
....4118	P. H. Seymour	18th Sept.
....4118	W. T. Nanton	25th "
....6963	R. Crewe	2nd October "
....6963	T. F. Creery	9th "
....6963	M. de Horne	17th "
....4118	W. J. Nanton	30th "
....8000	R. F. Delmar	31st "

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PORT SAID, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked A. proceed to Aden only. Passengers proceeding to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON will be forwarded to the P. and O. Dockyard at Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing.

Passengers can leave the Ballard Pier at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, when Tenders will meet every Passengers on board, and only Passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled to their Destination.

Cards are issued to Passengers proceeding to China at frequent intervals.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th April 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	Nicolich	4,581	891	7th July 1896
GEA	Adelbrando	4,351	850	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 390	Rs. 285	Rs. 150

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

Cabins can be secured on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By this Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE FOR 6 MONTHS	Rs. 720	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE FOR 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 825

Information will be given on Rates Supplied at Meals.

Return Tickets to London.

1st and 2nd Class Tickets and Returns are issued via Trieste, Marseilles and Brindisi, at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars regarding the Steamers' Tickets the Company issues to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, and Tickets by steamers of the "North German Lloyd" to ports of North America, &c., called at by their vessels, apply to

STEAMERS TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MIRZAPORE	.....	2,705 350	31st July 1896.

Connection at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Calcutta.

For Freight or Passage, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, the 30th April 1896. 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 2, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	3228	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	3227	C. Bourdon	8th August. "
SALAZIE	3185	Chevalier	8th Sept. "
LA CIOTAT	3227	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	3174	Verron	31st "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Capt.	Tons.	To Sail on
SYDNEY	Gilbert	4,232	30th July.

Regular fortnightly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Rienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MASCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE on or about the 11th July.

S.S. PERSEE TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four months are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO., BROKERS & AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—5, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—4, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 for Customers, and Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at 4 per cent.

DRAFTS AND REMITTANCES collected FREE of charge, without Life Certificates.

DIVIDENDS and COUPONS payable anywhere issued at Current Rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE and BANK BILLS issued, cashed and purchased.

CHEAP AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

TELEGRAMS AND HOME Friends for Telegraphic purposes received.

SECURITIES bought and sold on Commission.

SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES purchased and Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES made on approved securities.

DRAFTS paid same day if Received, Cost of Exchange and NO COMMISSION charged for Drafts.

BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at Current Rates.

FIRE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE Company's Offices and Hand bookmail free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and other Steamers, including Return Tickets, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

INFORMATION given to the selection of berths in Steamers.

TICKETS and TIME TABLES from any Railway Station in India.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued, allowing the Holders to draw Money at all the Principal Towns in the World.

Offices: Grand Hotel Buildings, Bombay, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and Queen's Road, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 3 p.m., or on arrival of mail-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th July, from Calcutta, touching at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Muscat, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending 30th June, 1896, will be drawn in favour of SHAREHOLDERS borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th July, 1896.

The WARRANTS are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of the Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to 8th instant inclusive agreeably with the provision contained in clause 49 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 1st July, 1896.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. P. BRENNWALD, to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1895.

II. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of Committee of the Association for the year 1896, in accordance with Rules V and VI.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 27th June, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1896, for the SUPPLY OF METRES AND FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands (the filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

All dealers in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using such wooden cases having on them any of our Brands but consisting of not imported by us in such a way as may cause it to be believed that the contents of such cases are our manufacture or merchandize and also against selling or offering for sale or exposing for sale or purchasing or trading in or Manufacturing any oil of our importation in such cases.

Any person found guilty of any of the above offences will be liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 for each offence.

CONTAMINATIONS

of our Brands in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using such Brands for the sale of any Oil not of our importation and also against selling or offering for sale or exposing for sale or purchasing or trading in or Manufacturing any oil not of our importation in such cases.

Any person found guilty of any of the above offences will be liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 for each offence.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 88 PILLS

warranted to cure all Diseases more than Urinary [illegible] Impurities of the Blood, Constipation, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Female Complaints, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel and Pains in the Bladder, Copaiba, Cubebs, Injections, Quacksalver Nostrums, Mercury, Iodide of Potash, Sarsaparilla, Sandal Wood Oil, Cantharides, Blue Pill, Black Drop, Seidlitz Powders, Epsom Salts, Senna, Colocynth, Jalap, Rhubarb, Magnesia, Salts of Lemon, Steel Pills, Arsenic, Quinine, Blue Mass, Colchicum, Morphia, Opium, Paregoric, Ipecacuanha, Lunar Caustic, Nitrate of Silver, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, Vitriol, Tartar Emetic, Antimony, Alum, Saltpetre, Vaccine Lymph, Tincture of Iodine, Lotions, Liniments, Ointments, Plasters, Leeches, Setons, Issues, Moxa, Cupping, Scarifying, Bleeding, Electricity, Galvanism, Mesmerism, Hydropathy, Turkish Baths, Vapour Baths, Shampooing, Sea Bathing, Sea Voyages, Change of Air, Change of Water, Change of Diet, Change of Climate, Change of Scene, Change of Ideas, Change of Everything, Change of Nothing, Change of Anything, Change of Something, Change of Nothing, Change of Anything, Change of Something, Change of Nothing, Change of Anything, Change of Something

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA"

...from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL ... VICTORIA DOCK ... JOHN ... and FARE ... apply to ... Agents.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Ballard Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

NOTICE.

A CURRENCY NOTE No. W-7, 10865 for Rs. 100 was LOST between the Bank of Bombay and the ... Bank of India, Australia and China on the ... inst. A Reward of Rs. 10, will be given to the finder.

R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

STAGE.

WANTED ARTISTS with VOICES ... OPERETTA, COMEDY and DRAMA; also ... Specialties.

Apply to

ARTHUR FAWCETT,

Care of SOUNDY and Company, Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY such as is not provided in the list published by the Sir Subaj for one year, and will be received by the Undersigned upto 2 P.M., on the 15th instant. Each Tender to be accompanied with Rs. (50) British as earnest money.

Printed Lists of Articles required will be issued by this Office on payment of Re. (1).

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of ... per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 1 per cent. for the Half-year, both free of Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant., to registered SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June, 1896.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M. for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

PROMPTLY Attend and Carefully Execute Orders received from Up-country and Locally for Drugs, Medicines and all Articles connected with Pharmacy. Prices moderate.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

No. 5, Esuf's Building, Opposite Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION and Entrance Examinations for the Faculties of Medicine and Science are held annually in the month of March.

The University provides a full curriculum of instruction with Degrees in the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Science, including the Department of Engineering. The Medical Degrees are registrable on the Medical Register of the United Kingdom.

The Calendar of the University contains full particulars as to curriculum, dates of commencement and Examinations, Time-tables of Lectures, Prizes, Scholarships, &c. &c., and may be obtained from W. E. SMITH, Publisher, Bridge Street, Sydney, price 3s. 6d., postage 6d. extra, and may be seen at various Public Libraries in India. Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Registrar.

The climate of Sydney may suit many Indian Students for whom that of Bombay is too rigorous. Women have the same privileges in all respects as men.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE DINSHAW SUPARIWALA, has contracted to ... Khatau, deceased, hereafter described to Mr. MULRAJ KHATAU, ... having any claim in the same by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo, bearing Plot No. 191, containing by admeasurement 11748 square yards a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow, out-houses, trees, shrubs, wells, gardens, compound, fences standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 226, in the registration sub-district of Parel, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the property of Rajnagar Jeetram and Govindrao Madhavjee, on the North by the property of K. N. Seervai, on the East by Nulla and on the West by Purshotam Jagannath Shet, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Mr. K. N. Seervai, Together with all the furniture, crockery and flower pots, in the said House.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

OPENING THROUGH OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Government of India, the further extension of the Ratlam-Ujjain Railway from Nagda to Ujjain, where the Line Joins the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Indian Midland Railway and the Ujjain Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions with effect from the 16th July, 1896.

The Trains of Traffic between Bombay, Anand, Ratlam, Nagda and Ujjain will on and from the same date be as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.		UP TRAIN.	
	Mail.		Mail.
Bombay.....	Dep. 21 22	Ujjain	Arr. 14 10
Anand	Arr. 6	Thence	Through
	Thence	Ujjain B. M. Ry.	Mixed
Ratlam Branch.	Mixed.	train	Dep. 16
Anand	Dep. 12 10	Nagda	Dep. 18
Ratlam	Arr. 19 7½	Ratlam	Arr. 19 30
	Dep. 19	No.	Dep. 20
Nagda	Arr. 21 37	Anand	Arr. 25 0
Ujjain	Arr. 23 30	Anand main line	Mail.
Ujjain B. M. Ry.		train	Dep. 30 07
station	Dep. 0 20	Bombay	Arr. 7 15

2. The Rules, Rates, Fares and Classification of Goods on the Ratlam-Ujjain Railway will be the same as on the Mussorgarge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums.....	£845,213
Profit—Building Insurance	94,980
Dividends for the Year.....	42,550

108283 paid during past TEN YEARS.

24,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.

Policy Holders incur no liability.

Claims Secured.

Rates Surveyed free of charge.

MODERATE RATES.

Liberal Loss Settlements.

Prompt Payment.

Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE:—FORBES STREET

W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—

E. D. D. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "PURE MALTED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

TRIPLE ... One Star.
DUNS ... Two Stars.
GOLDEN ... Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. for

T. OAY & CO., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co. Hongkong, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 50 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
REGNIER TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
SORTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
F. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & Cie.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
E. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MARMY & LIGNE-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India, and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Ballats of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1.16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Fire or Pal.
2. The God Peg.
3. The Nail-Named in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The "Aopy" and "Agnus" of Kronos.
7. Divine Names in Harp and Dor.

THE STONE.

8. Natural Magnetic Meteorites and Bethels.
9. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
10. The Omphalos Mountain—Delphi.
11. Meqvon, Medon and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Oblique Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis or Pillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tau of Ptah—The Tau and Umbrella.
18. The Hermes Palus and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar and Gods.
21. The Pillars, or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland and Siwoos.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
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VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

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7. The Wreath.
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NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill's theme is to trace the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have the remainders of a 'theory of origins' of the very remotest and most faded antiquity, beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The National Observer," May 9, 1896.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods".—"M. O'Neill a mis comme collègue à ce tumoraux volumes un passage de Gerarson Pandin, de Moliere—Arbin: Je ne vois rien qui vous arrête. Gerontes: Ce que vous avez à vendre, Monsieur, nous est un sujet savant, pourquoi il ne fait point pour nous. Chrysalde: C'est une marchandise qui n'a pas débit. Arbin: Je suis surtout, Leurs—Labin: Oui, si l'avois étudié, saurois ce songe a des choses ou on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a en Sancte par le même rêve que Labin, mais d'une façon plus heureuse. Il a beaucoup étudié et il a beaucoup lu, avec une riche imagination. . . . M. O'Neill a pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanité, il fait belle et bonne chose. Il a écrit un livre curieux, il a assemblé des solutions qui ouvrent un horizon d'une grandeur. Rien de l'histoire des Religions n'y manque."—Revue, 1896.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Historical Significance, by F. Kenrick, M. D." writes:—"Of the ash eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Mr. Kenrick has little new to say, and is also hampered on the subject of the ash-tree by the fact that Mr. H. B. Wood's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.), and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a work which, as much on evil eyes, should have been covered by him, did not appear until after the present volume was published in July 1895."

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TO-DAY.

Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, ... water, 11-12m.
...tions, 10 a.m.
...pany, Church Gate Street.

...pany, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
...et, Dadar Victoria Social Club, Wil-
...ge.
...re: Miss Annie May Abbott (the "Little ...Magnet"), Matinee, 4 p.m.
...b, 6-45 p.m.
...dress to Mr. Ratansi Muljl, J.P., by the Bhatia ...Mitra Mandal, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5 p.m.
...Lecture on the Necessity of the Miraculous, Mission ...Hall, Girgaum, by Lieut.-Col. Freeman, 6-30 p.m.
...Arya Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading ...Rooms and Library, 8-30 p.m.
...Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 7-33m., 8-5h. Low water, 0-10m., 0-39a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kirkhill, Caledonia, and Colaba entered, and the steamer Safari left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bombay, Byculla, and Pachumba entered, and the steamer Hydaspes and Emir left the dock yesterday.

BONNAT GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, at 4-30, this afternoon (weather permitting).

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Necessity of the Miraculous" will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30, this evening, by Lieut.-Colonel Freeman.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 2,604, the daily average being 87, and new admissions, 704—Parsees 381, Hindus 1,000, Mahomedans 504, and Christians 699.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rome, Captain C. E. Hare, arrived in harbour, on the 2nd instant, from Calcutta, via coast ports, and experienced in the Bay of Bengal south-westerly gale, and at Malabar coast strong westerly wind.

ADDRESS TO MR. RATANSI MULJI, J. P.—The Bhatia Mitra Mandal is to present an address to Mr. Ratansi Muljl, in honour of his being elected a Justice of the Peace to-day, at 5 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Mr. Govekhandas Khetan is to preside on the occasion.

CRICKET.—A match between the Liberal C. C. (Marine Lines) and the Young Zoroastrian C. C. will be played to-morrow (Sunday). The following gentlemen will represent the Liberal C. C.:—Mr. S. H. Davar (captain); Messrs. Mulla Feroze, Karanjia; J. N. Polishwala; H. H. Belgaumwala; K. D. Khambhatta; B. P. Karani; F. Commissariat-wala; F. R. Dalal; J. F. Umrigar; M. R. Dadina; and J. S. Jassawala.

HOCKEY.—The result of the game, last evening, between the Gymkhana and the Rangers' F. C. left the former winners by one goal to nil. Both teams showed a considerable improvement in their play, and already it is noticeable that the practice games up to date are getting players quickly into condition. Both the Gymkhana and the Rangers' F. C. commence their football season next Tuesday.

FOOTAL NOTICE.—There will be regular mail communication with the Suakin Field Post Office by means of the weekly P. and O. Co.'s steamer to Suez, and thence by the fortnightly Egyptian mail steamers to Suakin. Accordingly the latest mail received by the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, is due to connect with the Egyptian steamer, leaving Suez for Suakin, about the 14th idem.

BURGLARY AT KAMATIPOORA.—Fauza Gusha, a shroff, having his shop at Centre Road, Kamatipura, reported to the police yesterday morning, that some time between the hours of 10 p.m. and 2-30 a.m., on the previous night, some person or persons broke into the back part of the shop by removing some of the planks of the same, and thereby effected an entrance through which they appear to have put their hands. Having opened the door, they stole from an open box gold and silver ornaments, and a gold embroidered cap, collectively valued at Rs. 85-4.

A MUNICIPAL LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master charged Thomson and Company, Kalbadevie Road, with storing for sale turpentine and other chimicals without a license. Mr. Pereira, solicitor, who defended the chemists, pleaded that his clients were not selling turpentine retail, but stored it to be used in preparing other combinations and mixtures. The magistrate ordered that even under such circumstances a license was necessary, as the defendants' dispensary differed from those private dispensaries of doctors who were exempted from taking out licenses.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Shanghai Lancers	D'Albert.
Polonaise	Masken. Faust.
Selection from	Haddon Hall. Sullivan.
Valse	Mabelle Deacon.
Japanese Mazurka	Le Mousme. Ganne.
Grand American Concert March	
Colling wood	Pettee.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of June last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,023, among whom the number of new admission was 522, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 97:—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	46	5	13	64
Vanias	85	19	35	139
Brahmins	70	29	24	123
Lohanas	24	9	10	43
Other Castes	180	39	60	280
Total	418	76	128	622

CALLS TO THE BAR.—The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on June 17:—Lincoln's Inn.—Dhan Rai Shah; Annant Ram, Chele's Coll., Cambridge.—Inner Temple.—Labadaya Ram Mohun Ray; Mohamed Siddique, Cambridge; Pramathanath Chandhuri.—Middle Temple.—Rustom Sorab Dantra; Mohammed Ibrahim; Shiwa Ban; Moung Kin; Ram Asra; Pundit Bhola Nath; Gosendra Das Seal; Kyaw Oo; Sham Laul; Ram Saran Dass; Partab Ram Chandra; Syed Wasiuddin Ahmed; Kaliamji Firoz Desai; Jiwan Bhishan Das; Syed Abdulmeer Reza; Lalla Sunder Dass; Maung Tun Win.—Gray's Inn.—William Joseph Kenny, H. M. Vice-Consul at Tokio and Assistant Japanese Secretary of H. M. Legation at Yeddo, Japan; Bakshi Gokal Chand, St. Catherine Coll., Cambridge; and Jamanu, Kashmir State, India; Gopal Singh, Punjab University, Government College, Lahore.

"THEFT AT MESSRS. LEOPOLD AND COMPANY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, M.P. Gonsalves, aged 30, and Manuel Miglioli, aged fourteen, were charged with theft of a cash-box, containing one currency note for Rs. 20 and Rs. 26-10 in cash, the property of Messrs. Leopold and Company, manufacturers of aerated waters, at Foras Road. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the two accused were going along Kamatipoora Road, when a policeman on duty arrested them on suspicion, and on searching them recovered the box produced in court under the arm of the first accused. From inquiry it appeared that the accused were the discharged servants of the Company, and had stolen the box some time during the last night. They had admitted the offence, and No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to receive ten stripes.

ROBBING HIS ADOPTIVE MOTHER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers charged Abdulla Sulla Seedee, youth, aged twenty, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a wooden box, valued at Rs. 35, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 3, the property of his adoptive mother, Fatma, residing at Old Nagpada. On Wednesday afternoon, during the absence of the woman, the accused made away with the box, together with its contents, and carried it to Null Bazar, where he sold it to a hawker for Rs. 14, and kept the clothing with him for his own use. The youth was arrested on the afternoon of the following day on board a ship, making arrangements for his departure to Bombay, his native place. The police recovered the box from the hawker to whom it had been sold by accused, and the clothing found on his person. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Marsingji Gugaji residing at Khetwady Main Road, reported to the police, on Thursday, the theft of a box, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200. On a search being made, the box was found broken open minus its contents. One Narayen Nagoo, a servant in the employ of Mr. Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, who was residing in the same house as complainant, having suddenly disappeared, was suspected. An active search was made for him, and on Thursday morning, at Parmar Bunder, before he had time to go on board the ferry steamer for Alibag. On his person being searched, Rs. 97-2-9 and a quantity of new wearing apparel were found. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sundeesson charged Narayen before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of Rs. 206, belonging to the complainant. The case was remanded.

AN MUCCADUM IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Jamadas Bhanji, a mucadum, appeared to answer the charge of stealing five bales of long cloth, the property of Rutonsi Narjoon, another mucadum. Mr. L. De Souza, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, defended. The complaint was that the property in question, which was valued at Rs 1,200, was to be shipped to Karachi by the s. s. Dwarka. When complainant went to the docks, he saw the portion in No 15 shed. The bales bore the mark K. M. though complainant's mark was A. P., that was the mark in which he traded. The mark K. M. was new to him. He was not connected in business with the accused. After some evidence had been recorded, the matter was remanded. Mr. De Souza asked that the bales might be handed over to complainant for shipment, Mr. Robertson having no objection to such an order, his client not claiming ownership, the magistrate made an order accordingly.

TOO MUCH PEPPER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Inspector Framji Pithcaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Laxmon Ballee with criminal breach of trust, and theft in respect of thirteen bags of pepper, while Ramdas Lladhar and Baldeo Bajaram were charged with concealing, receiving, and assisting in the disposal of the stolen property. The first accused is a cart-driver, and on the 30th May last was entrusted by Ibrahim Joosub with thirteen bags of PEPPER, valued at Rs. 270, to convey from the Victoria Docks. Accused brought his labour-cart, which was numbered 1195, but he removed the number plate and attached a wrong plate, indicating No. 6006. Instead of taking the property to the consignee's godown, he took it to Null Bazar, where he sold the other two bags. While they were arranging among themselves a plot as to how the property should be disposed of, a police detective noting something suspicious in their conduct, arrested them. On enquiries, details of the offence were obtained, and the accused were placed before the magistrate. The matter stands adjourned.

SYSTEMATIC THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson brought up Jiva Luximon, Fakeena Pandoo, Vana Megha, and Lumba Rupa, and charged Nos. 1 and 2 with the theft of copper and brass pots, collectively valued at Rs. 80, the property of Cashinath Mahadeo, and ten other persons, residing at Khetwady, Mooghbat, Kandawady, and Girgaum. Nos. 3 and 4 were charged with dishonestly receiving and concealing the stolen property. On the 28th ultimo, during the absence of one of the complainants at work, the first accused entered his house at Girgaum and having taken a brass pot from the kitchen, was leaving place, when he was arrested by a neighbour and was given in police custody. From an inquiry the police subsequently ascertained that within the last two weeks the first and the second accused had stolen copper and brass utensils from the houses of the different complainants, and disposed of them to Marwaries at Duncan Road, Null Bazaar, Girgaum, and Khetwady, for petty amounts. The police also recovered a pot, each from the third and fourth accused, to whom they had been sold by the first two men. His Worship convicted all the men, and sentenced No. 1 to an accumulated term of two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Nos. 3 and 4 to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, respectively.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and a common jury.

KILLING A MAN WITH A THICK STICK.

Razab Bahdulla, a member of the Julahi caste, was charged with having, on the morning of the 26th May last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Abdula Muradin, by striking him on the head with a thick stick, and with voluntarily causing hurt to Abdula Muradin. Prisoner was also charged on the Coroner's Inquisition, with causing death by committing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, conducted the defence.

Several additional witnesses were examined for the prosecution, who were cross-examined at an unusually protracted length, which occupied much time in reference to each witness.

During the examination of a witness in the afternoon, a serious flaw became transparent in the case for the prosecution. Rahima, the widow of the deceased, the chief witness for the prosecution, had stated in the preceding day that, on hearing a shout, she went and looked from the widow of her room, when she saw her husband rolling on the ground, and the prisoner striking him in the head with a thick stick. The witness called yesterday afternoon stated, however, that it was impossible to see from the window in the deceased's room what was taking place in the road. The contradiction seemed to be complete, but on the prosecution's witnesses' sketches were hurriedly prepared of the situation of the different rooms and of the windows in the rooms, and in the passages which led into the rooms. From the witness referred to, it explained that when Rahima saw must have been from a window in the passage or in one of the adjoining rooms.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin applied for leave to re-call Rahima and ask her to explain from which window she looked out and saw her husband rolling in the road, &c.

His Lordship said he could not allow the learned counsel at that stage to re-call the witness, but he would himself re-call her, in the interests of justice, with a view to ascertain the exact truth.

Rahima was re-called to explain the difficulty, and stated that it was from the window of a neighbour's room, not her own, that she saw her husband rolling in the road and the prisoner striking him. The neighbour was a widow, who had a son who was gone to her work in a mill. She (Rahima) opened her door and looked out from her window. She was not asked, and had not shewn to any police officer from which window she did see looked.

Shaik Oomer Shaik Ismael, a policeman, said that, on hearing of a disturbance, he went to a place in Ripon Road, on the 25th May last, and saw the deceased lying unconscious in the public road. The place is near an open space, opposite to which is situated a mosque. The body of the deceased was lying near the mosque. There was a crowd of people collected round the body. Witness got a stretcher, and took the body to the Jamsetjee Hospital, about 7-45 a.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin: The disturbance was over when I reached the place. I made no arrest at the time.

To his Lordship: I made no enquiry as to how the man came to be lying there. There were two persons who came forth from the crowd and assisted me in putting the deceased into a victoria. I cannot recognise those two persons.

Mr. Young said he had no more witnesses to call.

The Clerk of the Crown read to the jury the statement made by the prisoner before the Magistrate.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said he would call no witnesses for the defence.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody presiding. Messrs. Fakirchund Premchund and Nowroji Edulji Sethna were elected directors of the company. Messrs. Jehanghir Hormusji and Company were appointed the agents of the company in the place of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodliar and Company for the remainder of the period of twenty-five years, commencing on the 5th day of November 1890, upon terms similar to those contained in the agreement of the 27th December 1894, and made between the company of the first part, Jehanghir Hormusji, of the second part and A. Sabapathy Moodliar of the third part. The Articles of Association were altered accordingly.

A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1896.

New Moon	July 11th.	6h. 28?m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 17th.	8h. 55 6s. p.m.
Full Moon	" 24th.	9h. 37?m. p.m.

Sat. 4.—Third Criminal Session, 10 a.m.—The Sun Mills meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Phillips and Co., Annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.—Bijou Theatre: Miss Annie May Abbott, 4 p.m.—Evening Concert, Dadar Victoria Social Club, Wilderness Lodge.—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset, 6-41 p.m.; High water 5-42m., 6-2h. Low water 11-57m., 12-17a.

Sun. 5.—5th Sunday after Trinity—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 7-3m., 6-3s.; Low water 0-26m., 0-54a.

Mon. 6.—H. M. C. Italy Mission Meeting, 4 p.m.—Gymkhana Mud Sports.—Sunrise 5-29 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 10-16m., 2-9s.; Low water 3-7m., 4-16a.

Tues. 7.—Sunrise 5-29 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 10-59m., 10-20m., 3-54s.; Low water 3-54m., 5-0a.

Wed. 8.—Municipal standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Gymkhana Mud Sports.—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 10-45m., 2-48s.; Low water 3-7m., 4-16a.

Thur. 9.—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 10-29m., 10-20m., 3-54s.; Low water 3-54m., 5-0a.

Fri. 10.—R. Y. R. First Regimental dance of the season, Town Hall—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Thames.—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 11-32m., 11-12s.; Low water 4-37m., 5-33a.

MAHOMEDANISM IN ENGLAND.

MR. JAFFER RHEMATULLA KADERBHOY, B.A., secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, London, has forwarded the following resolution to Moulvi Lootfulla Shah Saheb, the president of the Nadwat-ul-Ulma in India:—"That the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, has learnt with great gratification of the good work being done by the Nadwat-al-Ulmas in India in eradicating sectarian differences and prejudices from, and promoting mutual amity and brotherly love among, the followers of the prophet in India, and expresses its high appreciation of the noble aims and efforts of this body of doctors and professors of Islamic law and religion." The mover of this resolution, Mr. Hasan Sharfudin Khalil, in the course of his remarks compared the past and present condition of the Mahomedans, and dwelt upon their backwardness in education and consequently in commerce and other sectarian prejudices which have withheld them from keeping abreast with the other nations of the world in the fields of progress and advancement. He said it is high time the Mohamedans should wake up from their lethargic slumber and claim a share in the modern civilization. He expressed pleasure at the improving educational condition of the Indian Mohamedans and congratulated them that their leaders have after all felt the requirements of time and exerted themselves to organize their colleagionists in one compact body, eradicating the existing differences and bringing about unity and harmony. He said it is now for the Mohamedans to work side by side warmly and enthusiastically under the auspices of the Nadwat to the betterment of their common cause, and realise the hopes entertained from them. Mr. Sayed Ziaudin Bukhry, in seconding the resolution, supported the views of Mr. Khalil, and hoped that the Mohamedans will give full success to the aims and objects of this learned body by their co-operation.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on June 15, before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury, an action was tried in which Mr. H. A. Roberts, head mathematical master at Bath College, and a fellow-student of Earl Russell at Oxford, sued the Countess Russell for damages in respect of three libels imputing to him improper conduct. Counsel for the plaintiff having stated the nature of the libels, the plaintiff was called, and said there was not the faintest shadow of ground for the charges against him. They were gross fabrications. After the plaintiff's cross-examination had been begun the case was settled, Lady Russell signing a written apology to the effect that she withdrew all charges which she or any one on her behalf had made against the plaintiff, that she was satisfied that no ground existed for such charges, and that she apologised to the plaintiff for having made them. The defendant also gave an undertaking that the libels should not be repeated, and accepted judgment against her for 40s.

MRS. OLIPHANT recently removed to a picturesquely situated residence overlooking Wimbledon Common, called the "Hermitage," which is itself anything but picturesque, with its bold, yellowish brick outlines; but every window-sill has been brightened with flowers, and the passer-by forgets to be critical if through happy chance Mrs. Oliphant's face is recognised as the bay window of the drawing-room flowers. There is a quaint garden at the side of the house, in which an abundance of old-fashioned flowers are growing. The latticed porch of the house entrance, surrounded by tall white lilies and vivid-coloured petunias juts out upon the garden, which is only shut off from the road beyond by an open wooden paling. An ideal home for an author of Mrs. Oliphant's tastes, one would think.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy during his autumn tour through Rajputana will visit Ulwar, Jeypur, Bikanir, Jodhpur, Mount Abu, Ajmere and Udaipur. The remainder of the tour is not yet fixed, and the dates also remain to be settled.

NO news from Teheran has reached India regarding the attempted assassination of the Shah, which has been reported in a Tiflis paper. The report may very possibly be a fabrication.

AS was recently announced was probable, Sir A.C. Talbot will be appointed substantively in the place of Mr. H. S. Barnes to the post of Resident in Kashmir, in which he is now officiating.

A DARJEELING correspondent writes that twenty inches of rain have fallen there during the week ending last Saturday. The amount of damage done to the gardens is considerable; acres of tea have slipped bodily down the khud side. The roads are mostly impassible.

ONE rumour which has reached India regarding the new 3 per cent. loan is that the Messrs. Rothschilds intend to tender for the whole amount at a premium. This may or may not be the case, but as a Commercial Correspondent points out, there is likely to be keen competition, as money is remarkably abundant in London and exchange is steady.

THE position as regards Umra Khan is now as follows:—If he announces his intention of returning to Kabul, which is not very probable, he will be informed that he must travel via Quetta and not by way of Peshawar. In consideration, however, of his recent experience of the sea he will be allowed to travel by rail to New Chaman, passing through Lahore on his journey.

THE perpetrators of the late sacrilege at St. Teresa's Chapel in Circular Road, Calcutta, have been discovered. They are a European lad, named Croft, and two Mahomedan lads, his accomplices who confessed that they stole the sacred articles which were unearthed intact. Croft was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded the accused to jail, pending further inquiry.

THE Battalion of the 60th Rifles ordered to the Cape is presumable the 3rd Battalion, which is at Malta and is under orders for Fort William in the next cold weather reliefs. It can come on to India from South Africa when Mashonsaland has been pacified.

IT is understood the negotiations for the sale to a powerful Home Syndicate of the whole of the Burma State Railway system may be carried through, but while it is under discussion no definite mention as to the details of the offer or the conditions attached to it is to be expected. The capital sunk on the Burma State Railway up to date is about 750 lakhs.

THE cholera which was recently announced to have appeared at Jalosai on the Peshawar-Cherat road, has now travelled up to Cherat, where there have been a few cases. Peshawar is still healthy but intensely hot, as indeed is the whole country on either side of the Indus. There were nine cases of heat-apoplexy among the troops in a single day recently, but all are recovering, thanks to the instructions published throughout the barracks for the prompt treatment of such casualties.

WITH regard to the reference made to Sir Charles Elliott's action in getting a complete series of plaster casts of the Asoka edicts in Bengal prepared for the Indian Museum, the Lucknow Museum Committee have undertaken the preparation of plaster casts of all the Asoka pillar and rock edicts in the N.-W. Provinces, and that full-sized casts of the fourteen rock edicts at Kalsi in the Western Dun, and of the new pillar edicts at the Nepalese village of Nigliva in the Tarai have been on exhibition in the Museum for some little time. These casts have been taken from paper moulds prepared by the Archæological Department of these Provinces, which has also supplied duplicate moulds to the Bengal Government for the Indian Museum collection. Casts will shortly be prepared of the pillar edicts in the Allahabad Fort, of which paper-moulds were made in September last.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY traffic receipts for the week ending 6th June, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,90,190, and for goods, Rs. 1,30,000, making altogether Rs. 1,90,190, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 183. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 189,634, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 182.

FROM the hundredth half-yearly report of the East Indian Railway, we gather that the net earnings during the half-year ended December 1895 were one crore and eighty lakhs of rupees, or £997,633. For the whole year the earnings amounted to £2,134,122 against £2,080,646 in 1894.

THE works for the elimination of all grades steeper than 1 per cent., between Jhelum and Rawalpindi on the main line from Lahore to Peshawar, which were taken in hand eight years ago, have now been completed. The old alignment necessitated the splitting up of trains over this section, thus forming a considerable obstruction to the flow of through traffic and impairing the efficiency of the whole line north of Lahore. During the year the new line opened consisted of 57 miles between Domeli and Taraki and 18 miles just on this side of Rawalpindi.

REPORTS from Kashgar state that the Tungani rebellion is assuming a somewhat serious aspect. The Tunganis, who number many thousands, are a tribe of Chinese Muhammadans to the north of Kashgar, and have been in rebellion for many months past against the Chinese Government. They killed and murdered a large number of persons, and the rebellion last winter was repressed with difficulty. The Chinese then commenced exceedingly rigorous reprisals, and the Tunganis in desperation re-commenced the struggle with numbers largely augmented from the surrounding districts. Telegraphic communication with Pekin is interrupted, and somewhat of a scarcity prevails in Kashgar.

THE following story is from the Mandalay paper:—"The deposed King of Burma, King Thebaw, was asked by a firm of cigar-makers to write them a testimonial in favour of a certain brand of cigars. His Ex-Majesty was pretty hard up at the time, and the testimonial meant a large consideration, so he loosed the floodgates of his eloquence to this effect:—'My late Esher, the Royal Mindon Min, the Golden-footed Lord of the White Elephant, Master of the Thousand Umbrellas, Governor of the Sun, the Moon, and the Universe, and Master of the Royal Peacocks, smoked the—whilst meditating upon the punishment to be dealt out to the mud-eating and frog-drowned inhabitants of England. But I, in the madness of youth—I was tempted to smoke the vile trash sent me from San Francisco—and I fell. Thebaw, formerly King.'"

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE STATION MASTER ON TRIAL.

THE hearing of this case was resumed on Thursday, Cross-examination of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, engine driver of the mail train. I have been in the Railway service for 30 years. I have done duty as driver for 15 or 16 years. I have worked passenger as well as goods trains. It is my duty to keep a good look-out on the front and rear. Automatic brakes are attached to the engines. That day the train was going at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour. Had I become aware of the danger I would have pulled up my train within a hundred yards. For four miles on this side of Yeot the road is straight. I can see the distant signal from a distance of three or four miles. Tail lamps are about 4 feet about the level of the ground. The side lamps are two feet higher. The height of the distant signal is about 30 feet. The night of the accident was very dark and the wind was blowing hard. Lights look brighter on dark nights than on moonlit nights. I saw the distant signal lights. I did not see the tail and side lights of the down goods train. I could have seen these lights had there been any from a distance of three-quarters or half-a-mile. I could have pulled up my train with in that distance had there been lights. The collision occurred as there were no lights to the brake of the goods train. I cannot tell when the goods train left Urull for Yeot. Between thirty and thirty-five minutes are allowed to goods trains between Urull and Yeot. The Guard Sicora did not show me the red danger signal, neither did he place detonators on the line. Had these signals been given to me, I would have pulled up my train. I left Urull at 7-41 a.m. The starting signal is within the station yard. The starting signal of the Urull station is about 100 yards from the station premises. I would stop my train if the starting signal was not given notwithstanding the "line clear" signal. Dispatch tickets are given near the facing points. It was the duty of the guards Woodward and Clarke to apprize me of the danger if they had seen signals of danger. On the night in question no such signal was given to me by either of the guards. I cannot say if there was any conversation between Woodward and the Station Master of Yeot. I did not see the front portion of the goods train when it passed me. I left Urull at 7-41 a.m. The engines fell speed ascern, and the Java was struck and cut down near her bows. No damage was sustained by the Rufford Hall.

Now, looking to the evidence and on a consideration of the distance and the size and weight of the Rufford Hall, a steamer 380 feet long, of some 4000 tons, we are of opinion that when the ship had once started from the wharf a collision of some accident of a like nature was given room for her, as the Humble said in his first report, to get through. We are of opinion that both the Pilot and Captain did all they could in the way of handling the ship to prevent the accident, the same having been carried out as been adopted by the Pilot, whether by going astern at first or continuing full speed ahead, or letting the anchors go, a serious accident of some kind must have happened, and that the Captain was quite correct as much as possible. In our opinion the causes of the collision were: 1st, the fact of the Java being swung across the stream; 2nd, the fact that the Dredger was where it was; and 3rd, the fact that the Rufford Hall left the wharf when she did instead of earlier. Now we do not consider that the Pilot was to blame on any of these points. He was not responsible for the position of the Dredger, and though he might have moved her a little nearer to the piers, we do not consider that it was the business of those authorities to see that the channel was clear. Captain Shopland, the Port Officer, deposes that he gave orders for the Rufford Hall to go on the high side, and with a westerly breeze it was probable that at high tide the breeze would cause the ships to swing across the stream, so it would seem that orders should have been passed to the Dredger to move out of the way. The Rufford Hall, either that the Dredger should be removed or that the Steamers lying there should be tied up fore and aft. However this was not done, if it had been, no doubt the collision would have been avoided.

There is a rule in the Port Officer's order book, as it existed then, that Pilots should not run any risk by proceeding to sea when vessels at moorings are coming in, but this seems open to question. The Pilot, Mr. Humble, had known, or had reason to suppose, that that these ships were across the stream, he would certainly have seen held responsible for taking the ship to sea, and he believed the City would be glad to pay even more in income-tax if it were necessary to do so in order to maintain the position of Great Britain amongst the nations of the world. We retained, he said, a decided hold on our commercial connection with our colonies should be close and friendly. We were not so parochially minded as to think that the day would never come when a common seed, based upon a desire for fuller and easir intercourse, might sweep away all those Customs tariffs which now impeded trade between different portions of the Empire, which had been imposed in the past, mainly, he believed, because of the necessity of young and growing communities like our colonies obtaining revenues otherwise than from direct taxation. That might be only a pleasant dream, but it was one they all did well to indulge. It was easy to say that in the early stages of the consideration of such a question crude, immature, and perhaps impossible theories would be propounded. He spoke as a Free-trader and he said it would be wrong to refuse consideration even of such theories, if we were satisfied that they were propounded with a sincere desire to make what would be a gigantic step in Free Trade, by sweeping away all Customs tariffs throughout the Empire, which contained 300 millions of people. It must, however, be remembered cheap food and cheap raw materials were essential to our commercial prosperity. He did not believe, on the one hand, our colonies would think their manufacturers were going to be ruined by Free Trade with Great Britain. On the other hand, he did not believe that we could say that our present Customs tariff was such a divine institution that it was absolutely perfect and unacceptible of any modification at all. Turning to Rufford Hall, he pointed out that she made her way to do less and less business in coin, and the time might come when even every agricultural labourer—if such continued to exist—might have his cheque book. There could be no question that the standard of credit on which we existed, and which was equalled in no other country in the world, was based upon a gold standard in this country. He was convinced the majority of the bankers and merchants of the City of London were in favour of the gold standard being maintained. He ventured to suggest to them that they ought to take steps to see that had yet been taken to spread throughout the country the reasons for maintaining a gold standard; otherwise, in districts and trades that were depressed the people might lend a ready ear to the suggestion of bimetallism. (Cheers.)

THE KARACHI HARBOUR COLLISION

THE following is a copy of the report submitted to the Commissioner in Sind by the Court of Admiralty having jurisdiction at Karachi, consisting of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, I.C.S., as Judge, and Captains W. A. Tindall and R. Taunton, as Assessors:—

Sir,—We have the honor to submit our report, after taking all the evidence available, with reference to your letter No. 851 of the 20th April 1896. We are unanimous in the conclusion at which we have arrived.

The report has been delayed as it was necessary to await the return of the Rufford Hall, and the enquiry was only completed last Saturday. It is to be regretted that we could not get Captain Fowler's evidence (the Captain of the Rufford Hall) as he had been dismissed by the employers and had left the ship.

2. The facts are these:—The s.s Rufford Hall left No. 4 Wharf at 3-30 on Sunday, April 19th, and proceeded down the harbour in charge of Mr. Humble, Pilot. The tide was to have been high on that day at 3-3, but was actually high 23 minutes earlier. There was a westerly wind blowing and the two ships, the Rufford Hall and the Java, were lying across the stream. There was also a Dredger on the east side of the channel between these two steamers, as marked on the plan which accompanies this report. The Pilot was aware that to get clear of these obstructions a kind of zig-zag course had to be pursued. The ship cleared the Kaparthala and the Dredger and was then pointing direct at the Java. The Rufford Hall was then under full speed ahead was ordered, hoping that the Rufford Hall might clear her. The Pilot finding that she did not pay off when about 200 feet off the Java, put the engines full speed astern, and the Java was struck and cut down near her bows. No damage was sustained by the Rufford Hall.

Now, looking to the evidence and on a consideration of the distance and the size and weight of the Rufford Hall, a steamer 380 feet long, of some 4000 tons, we are of opinion that when the ship had once started from the wharf a collision of some accident of a like nature was given room for her, as the Humble said in his first report, to get through. We are of opinion that both the Pilot and Captain did all they could in the way of handling the ship to prevent the accident, the same having been carried out as been adopted by the Pilot, whether by going astern at first or continuing full speed ahead, or letting the anchors go, a serious accident of some kind must have happened, and that the Captain was quite correct as much as possible. In our opinion the causes of the collision were: 1st, the fact of the Java being swung across the stream; 2nd, the fact that the Dredger was where it was; and 3rd, the fact that the Rufford Hall left the wharf when she did instead of earlier. Now we do not consider that the Pilot was to blame on any of these points. He was not responsible for the position of the Dredger, and though he might have moved her a little nearer to the piers, we do not consider that it was the business of those authorities to see that the channel was clear. Captain Shopland, the Port Officer, deposes that he gave orders for the Rufford Hall to go on the high side, and with a westerly breeze it was probable that at high tide the breeze would cause the ships to swing across the stream, so it would seem that orders should have been passed to the Dredger to move out of the way. The Rufford Hall, either that the Dredger should be removed or that the Steamers lying there should be tied up fore and aft. However this was not done, if it had been, no doubt the collision would have been avoided.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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9-30 a.m.—Matins.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Garrett in F.—Hymns 5, 305 and 196.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 18, 177 and

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„ 8 Hock type Reisling	25	0

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Thrunscoe, 2,186 tons, Captain J Leisk sailed yesterday for Java, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's ss Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pachumba, 344 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (1st July), with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain G H G Weston, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (6th June,) with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 763 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (1st July,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Vaughan, Mr N Kudolf, Mr D'Souza, Mr and Mrs Seager and three children, and 624 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Ville de Belfort	1604	Brabaw Hoore	19-7	J Mackintosh & Co
C Avoca	951	Davidson	Zanzibar	H C Joosub
H & J R M S Magdala	745	Goodridge	R N	Royal Navy
H & J Tonnaserim	1600	Goodridge	R N	Royal Navy
K Australia	2321	Tait	Glasgow	K W & A Graham
L Lynrowan	1797	Macneil	Kurrachi	13-7 K Nixon & Co
M Mokanur	597	Adam		Shepherd & Co
M Sabarmati	524	Ahmed		Shepherd & Co
M Satrunji	547	Ahmed		N F Da.
Q Alecto	2341	Wing	Hull	19-7 F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahamani	534	Budroo		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Thames	2321	Nantes	London	1-7	P & O S N Co
2	Hispania	3262	Abery	Liverpool	15-7	W & A Graham
3	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	5-7	Barboro.
4	Jubeda	1713	Tyndal	Jedda	4-7	H C Joosub
5	Mirzapore	2161	London	China	8-7	P & O S N Co
6	Hydaspes	1911	Bouchan	China	5-7	P & O Co
7	Akbarkhan	226		Evans		T Morrison & Co
8	Vindobona	2674	Bollen	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
9	Emir	2606	Robson	Amsterdam & Havre	3-7	K Nixon & Co
10	Kohanur	2497	Elliot	Calcutta	4-7	T Morrison & Co
12	Aston Hall		Mofee			E Bates & Co
15	Alphee	981	Esunne	P Galle	11-7	E de Bolton
16	Lanwela	2124	Magenis	Zanzibar	4-7	M M & Co
18	Bq John Davie	1813	C Boos	Calcutta		H A Abdool

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nowshera	3224	B I S N Co
Tug Princess	193	B Port Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 23m. 44·56s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 5h. 8m. 44·39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	London, June 12.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachee, July 1.
	Bombay (s)	Weston	London, June 6.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachee, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Safari (s)	Keine	Zanzibar, &c.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden.
	Hydaspes (s)	Barcham	Hongkong.
	Semiramis	Brown	Persian Gulf.
	Patna (s)	Kendal	Persian Gulf.
	Thrunscoe (s)	Leisk	Java.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay, for China.
" Astrakhan, for Hull, London and Liverpool.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.
Brig Ajax for Colombo, Maldive and Nancora.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Thames s, 2161, Nantes.
Australia s, 2321, Tait.
Hispania s, 2815, Abrey.
Alecto s, 2341, Wing.
Somneberg s, 2077, Peterson.
Ville de Belfort s, 2085, Brohaart.
Vindobona s, 2682, Bollen.
Astrakhan s, 2226 Evans.
Bisagno s, 1499, Dedero.
Hydaspes s, 1912, Barcham.
Mirzapore s, 2161, London.
Kirkhill s, 2347, Watson.
Safari s, 993, Keane.
Thrunscoe s, 1186, Leisk.
Taurus s, 1267, Wold.
Jubeda s, 1711, Tyndall.
Alphee s, 976, Esienne.
John Davis (bq), 1616, Boon.
Lynrowan s, 1795, McNeil.
Aston Hall, 2264, McFee.
Afghan s, 1430, Burton.
Bombay s, 2068, Robertson.
Caspian s, 2315, Beard.
Echues s, 1736, Bond.
Eden Hall s, 2333, Black.
Strathnairn s, 2393, Cumming.
Vortingern s, 1982, Erskine.
Werneth Hall s, 2310, Candy.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Georidge.
R I M S Elphinstone, Mo Arthur.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
30	Braunfels s	Warckmeister	Hamburg, May 2.
	Palamcotta s	Brown	Singapore, June 17.
	Banconder s	Alexander	Bombay, June 7.
	Dunstaffnage s	Patterson	Liverpool, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamers Murex and Nairung.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
1	Palitana s	Negapatam.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
29	Camorta s	Rangeon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Batt, 2nd Lt, Bo R Fusiliers, off leave, from England.
Moore, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from leave from England.
Childers, Capt, Bengal, from leave from England.
Young, Lt, Punjab 4th Goorkhas, on leave from Bakloh.
Munn, Lt Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave from Peshawar.
Unwin, Capt, Punjab, 1st Cavalry, on leave from Edwardesabad.
Nicolson, Lt, Punjab 21st P I, on leave, from Sialkote,
MacNocco, Surgo-Major, Bo A M S, off leave, from England.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo 11 F, from leave from England.
Bevisen, Major, Bo 2 Durh L I, from leave from England.
Smith, Capt, Ms Cant Magte, from furlough from England.
Stapylton, Lt, Ms 21st Hussars, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Chapman, Capt, Bo R E, off leave to Quetta.

JULY 3.

Stapylton, Lt, Ms 21st Hussars, to rejoin to Secunderabad.
Batt, 2nd Lt, Bo R Fusiliers, off leave to Mhow.
Fleming, Surg-Capt, Bo Med Dept, off leave to Quetta.
Childers, Capt, Bengal, to rejoin to Bareilly.
Faichnie, Surg-Capt, Bengal A M S, on leave to Paris.
Drummond, Lt, Bengal Foreign Dept, on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th July, 1896.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practice at the co-operage (7 a.m.) to-day and every Saturday, until further orders.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, commencing 4 p.m., for all members, to-day (Saturday), 4th instant, and every alternate Saturday until further notice.

By Order,
C. MAGEE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—40 barrels lubricating oil, S E Dhandy and Co: 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 102 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
City of Edinburgh s—6 bales paper, Abdoolhussein Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.
Thames s—3 casks wine, Phipson and Co; 27 cases port and sherrywine, Jamsetji Brother and Co; 9 packages chemicals, etc, Hormuz Sherjar; 8 cases cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 7 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.
Shannon s—13 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
Mogul s—1 hogshead brandy, James Connell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Ebrenfels s—18 bales printing papers, Framjee Ardeshir Daver and Sons; 2 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads rootl and spirit, Dhunjee Cowarjee; 10 drums rectified spirit, Vaubjee Bhicoa and Co.
Bhopal s—97 cases madeira wine, Phipson and Co; 15 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowarjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Ebrenfels s—10 cases envelopes, Mahomedally Essujee; 200 boxes candles, S A S Dawood, 100 cases brandy, H B Nariman and Co.
Bhopal s—15 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co; 8 cases perfumed spirit, E. C. Umrigar; 17 cases paper, Abdulhusein Hydrally; 10 cases glassware, 17 cases paper, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 60 cases stationery, C. Furoshah, 25 cases playing Cards Mahomed Hajee Gunny, 20 cases glassware, Mamon Mahomed Ebrahim; 223 cases window-glass, Burjufally Mamoojee 200 packages window-glass, Allibhoy Ebramji.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Ebrenfels s—20 bales brown paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Thames s, 20 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardeshir Sons, 6 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowarjee.
Aston Hall s—235 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons'

FROM CHARENTE.
Aston Hall s—101 cases brandy A R L Cropper and Co
Thames s—35 cases brandy Adurjee Eduljee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Thames s—40 cases geneva, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—6 cases soap, etc, H M Rodeiman and Co
Amphitrite s—2 casks rectified spirit, Treacher and Co; 100 packages writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—3 bales wool, Canjee Kalow; 8 bales wool, Ruthonsey Nanjee; 125 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 4 bales wool, Runchordas Purshotamdas; 5 bales wool, Nagjee Ranjee.
Hispania s—3040 cwt myrabolianes, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 195 cwt coir yarn, Rustomjee Khetsey and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabolians, Jooka Visram.

FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—480 cwt myrabolians, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.
Thames s—20 bales skins, H Muncherjee and Co; 62 cwt cowdungcake, Pirojsha Nowrojee; 150 cwt gutta, Tokersee Jamnadas; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.
Alecto s—3020 cwt myrabolians, Ralli Brothers; 1026 cwt myrabolians, Edjee Comersey; 4020 cwt myrabolians Jooka Visram.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sonneberg s—201 cwt myrabolians, Jaffer Joomabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.
Ville de Belfort s—6000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 cwt khuskhuscoots, Rustomjee C Patell; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Astraghan s—1000 cwt buffalo horns, Bundally Esmail; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HOGSKONG.
Bisagno s—40 bales twist, P F Telata; 48 cwts sharkfins, Ra. Bindoda, Dhunjee and Co; 23 cwt pelicans, Quan Lee Kee; 28 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 80 cwt sandal wood, C Ebrahim and Co; 4 cwt peacock feathers, C M Bhesania and Co.
Mirzapore s—3 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bombay s—220 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 63 cwt oilbecans, Goolee Hussein Visram; 14 cwts peacock feathers, N Sakerchey; 1½ cwts fishmaws and shark fins, Rahimbhoy Esmail.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mirzapore s—20 bales twist, Dinshaw D Cursetjee and Co; 99 bales twist, Jamsetji Brother and Co; 78 bales twist, David Sassoon; 100 bales twist, D Sajee; 75 bales twist, Framjee Cowasji and Co.
Bombay s—260 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 33 bales twist, F M Chinoy; 720 bales cotton, A J Abrahams.

FOR KOBE.
Kirkhill s—325 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,09 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Kirkhill s—320 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 328 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. is reported by Reuter in Consols in London yesterday, at 112 11-16; but Indian Sterling Loan comes ¼ per cent. higher, at 120¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8 per cent. yesterday, say to 5-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at ½ per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths per cent. lower at £64 3-8. The Price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 31 7-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 69 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris advanced yesterday 2 per cent, to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday, issued in London yesterday, showed a falling off in the Bank's Reserve for the week of 5 per cent., making the Reserve stand at 54 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained nominally at 2 per cent.; and the market rates of discount yesterday were as stated above.

Gunerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market easier; and Linseed at 33¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull.

The Liverpool market closed firm last evening; Sutrah quiet; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices remained unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme prices being 3 27-32d. for July deliveries, and 3 37-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday 7 7-16d. still remained the quotation for ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, and there was no change to speak of in Futures, which were quoted at 6·57 cents, both for September and December shipments. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day at previous rates, a small business having been reported for shippers' account, and a moderate amount for the Mills. The former have taken 900 bales, made up of 500 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 179; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Ujain, at Rs. 171; and Bengal, at Rs. 160; while the Mills have bought 1,450 bales, consisting of 500 each of Karanja, at Rs. 167-8; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 160-6; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 168; Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and Dhulia, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained quiet markets, with a small business passing in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, quotation's being unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,799	bales.
Wheat	1,766	cwts.
Linseed	4,672	„
Rapeseed	3,884	„
Poppyseed	642	„
Groundnuts	830	„
Castorseed	2,109	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, and no fresh business is reported.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some buying on the part of mercantile Houses, and the rate gave way 1-32d.; but towards the close, the morning's quotations were again forthcoming. Few Merchants' Bills have been sold today; and we close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32 to 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32 to 1-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·40¼ to ¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak throughout the day at the opening rates of 109½ for Money, and 109 1-8 for Account, at which the market closed.

SHARES.—There has been a fair amount of business passing in this market to-day in the shares of several Cotton Mills as have advanced to our revised quotations.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1896, on 1,873·24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	137	2	207
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	32,41,532	67,33,546	1,46,430	1,01,11,508
Total for 25 weeks..	33,54,532	69,63,546	1,50,430	1,07,58,508
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,39,197	3,98,682	3,673	5,41,552
Per mile of Ry do.	83	238	2	323
Total to corresponding date do.	28,07,526	94,68,681	1,29,300	1,24,05,507

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,94,552
Ditto to date ..... „ 24,47,029

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JULY 2.
10 p.m. ... 81·6
FRIDAY, JULY 3.
6 a.m. ... 82·3
10 a.m. ... 83·5
2 p.m. ... 85·3
4 p.m. ... 84·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 3.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perf

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The papers relating to the Suakin Expedition were laid on the table of the House, last night. A despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated June 30th, replying to one from the Viceroy, lays down that whenever the temporary loan of a military force is urgently required either by Great Britain or India such is to be promptly given as far as the ability and resources of either permits. It then proceeds to argue that India has no greater interest than that of preserving rapid and secure transit with Great Britain, and it is equally manifest that for this purpose it is indispensable to maintain a settled and orderly Government in Egypt, and the present operations were an integral part of the policy entailed upon her Majesty's Government by the actual situation in Egypt. India has therefore a material and special interest in supporting that policy.

India is merely asked to bear a slight weakening of her forces, and no additional pecuniary burden. If the troops are required to remain beyond December 31st, the question of charging India with any portion of the expenses will be again most carefully considered.

The precedent now created can only apply to loans of small bodies of troops for short periods for purposes in which India has a substantial interest.

Regarding the despatch of Indian troops to Mombasa Lord George Hamilton held that India had no special interest there, and therefore nothing would be charged, but he regards it as wholly impossible to maintain this view in reference to Suakin.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SUAKIM PAPERS.

The *Times* of to-day in commenting on the Suakin papers regrets the overruling of the protest of the Viceroy and India Council, and charges Lord George Hamilton with inconsistency in applying the principles urged by the Treasury. India's interest in Soudon affairs, it says, is only contingent and remote, and India adequately contributes in respect thereof by lending her troops.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN MADAGASCAR.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that negotiations were still proceeding regarding the French claim to establish a protective tariff in Madagascar.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

A Resolution authorizing the outlay of three millions sterling on the Uganda Railway was carried in the Commons by a majority of two hundred votes.

CHOLERA AT WADY HALFA.

The cholera, which has broken out at Wady Halfa, is confined to the civilian population.

LI HUNG CHANG AT COLOGNE.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Cologne, where he was received by the Burgomaster and leading merchants and manufacturers.

REPULSE OF THE TURKS IN CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Turks in Crete resumed the offensive on the 1st instant, and attempted to turn the insurgents' position between Kissamo and Selimo, but were repulsed with a loss of two hundred killed and three guns.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Novosti* states that Russia has obtained absolute freedom for her trade in Northern China.

THE RISING IN MASHONALAND.

Advices from Mashonaland state that a supply of munitions has reached Port Charter, and that the escort repulsed an attack of the Mashonas in the neighbourhood of the Port.

LAUNCH OF A GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

BERLIN, JULY 3.

The Emperor William, in launching the battleship Emperor Frederick yesterday, said it was the forerunner of many others of the same class, and would inaugurate a new era in the German Navy.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome left here at 4-30 to-day.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, arrived here at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JULY 3.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieutenant Slawell, Devonshire Regiment, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to Deesa District.

Surgeon-Major-General J. Warren, Army Medical Staff, on vacating the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, on the 6th July 1896, is permitted to return to England. Surgeon-Major-General Warren will be struck off the strength of the Bombay Command with effect from the above mentioned date inclusive.

Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, will take over duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command (in addition to his own duties) Surgeon-Major-General Warren, Army Medical Staff, on the 5th instant.

Commissariat Transport Department—The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their present appointments from the dates specified :—Lieutenant , 7th Madras Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation with from the 13th April 1895 ; and Lieutenant , 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, with from the 4th July 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, is directed proceed to Quetta to conduct the proceedings of General Court Martial, to be assembled at that on the 13th instant, under instructions received from the War Office, notified that Captain Browne, 26th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has been appointed to A. Royal Horse Artillery.

Further instructions received from the Army Headers, India, it is notified that a Lieutenant No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Officiating Subaltern 5 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Under instructions from the War Office, 2nd Lieutenant Shuttleworth, on appointment to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed from Poona to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Walker, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 32nd Bombay Infantry, for 6 months. (Pension service seventh year, commenced 29th March 1896.)

Lieutenant Parker, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, for three months, to Australia. (Pension service tenth year commenced 18th October 1895.)

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India :—Conductor McDonald, Public Works Department, Bombay, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leaves of absence :—

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Barnes, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Captain Foster, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, R.A., Bombay Command, 20th April to 15th October 1896, on private affairs out of India.

Extract of Bombay Command Order of 24th June as relates to Captain Foster is hereby

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

THE VICEROY'S DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The following is the full text of the principal portion of his Excellency the Viceroy's Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd June :—

When recently the necessity for sending a force from this country to Suakin was received, it was probable, we informed your Lordship, that it was presumed that no portion of the expense, either ordinary or extraordinary, would be borne by the Indian revenue. Subsequently, when it had been definitely settled that the force would be required, in accordance with your Lordship's wishes, we communicated by wire the substance of our views on the subject, even in face of the decision of your Lordship in Council that you see no objection to the precedent of the Suakin expedition of 1885 being followed. We have received that decision with the deepest regret. We still deem it incumbent on us to respectfully but earnestly to protest against the revenues of India being called upon to contribute towards any part of the cost of this force, whether ordinary or extraordinary, and we now wish to explain in detail our reasons for doing so. Firstly, we informed your Lordship that the employment of Indian troops outside Indian limits on duties not directly connected with the interests of India is of unfrequent occurence, and the Indian Government has consistently opposed the appropriation of Indian revenues for these purposes ; secondly, we invite your Lordship's attention to the Despatch, dated 4th August 1882, in which we dealt with the occasions on which our troops had been so employed previous to the despatch of the Contingent to Egypt. In that year the Despatch in question strongly protested against the employment of Indian troops at all, except under the gravest possible circumstances, much less the appropriation of Indian money. Having regard to the future we do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in Oriental seas from which any number of troops may be drawn without paying for. Then, again, when the employment of Indian troops was required in 1885, we strongly protested against the Indian revenues being required to bear any portion of the expenditure involved, whether additional or otherwise, but as we were informed that India "should bear the ordinary charges, whilst the Imperial revenues should meet the extraordinary ones, we abstained from again pressing the matter on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We were then deeply impressed with the conviction that no better check could be placed upon the inconvenience and danger arising from the employment of Indian troops outside the sphere of Indian interests than by insisting on the principle that in cases such as the present Her Majesty's Government should admit and discharge the obligation of defraying all the expenditure necessitated by the course of action which has no bearing on these interests. We cannot conceive a case in which the claims of Indian tax-payers are more overwhelmingly strong. All the troops and all the materials which were sent from England to aid in putting down the Mutiny thirty-nine years ago, were paid for out of Indian revenues. From our correspondence then, it is clear that Lord Cross practically accepted the views of the Indian Government. Under the circumstance in which an Indian regiment was sent to Mombassa, we find it difficult to understand why the principles therein accepted should now be departed from ; in case of the Indian troops proceeding to Suakin, our difficulty in appreciating the reasons for this decision is materially increased by the fact that when contending for the retention upon Indian revenues of the charge for ordinary pay and allowance to Mombassa on the Treasury was urged that a stronger claim against India could not be made out than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian War or the Soudan Expedition. To the arrangement now proposed regarding the Suakin Expedition we must most strongly demur. The operations now taking place in the Soudan are altogether outside the sphere of our responsibilities, and added to this, we would say her Majesty's Government add to our responsibilities by calling upon us to furnish troops for service at that unhealthy station, and in worst season of the year. India has already paid for the training of the troops now placed at the disposal of Her Majesty, and we consider that this advantage, for which we do not purpose to charge the Imperial Government, is only a concession which should be allowed at the expense of the Indian Government. In conclusion, in the interests of the principle that military aid will be freely given between Great Britain and India as circumstances permit, and if the Government lending the troops has special interest in the object of the operations, it should bear the portion of the burden. It argued that the Government of India has special interest in transit by the shortest route to and from the United Kingdom, and this involves the maintenance of an orderly and settled Government in Egypt, and that this is of the country, the administration of which is intrusted to us, we trust your Lordship will accord our representation your fullest support.

The Despatch, which is signed by Lord Elgin, is considered here masterly, and in no way exaggerating the gravity of the case.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The following is the full text of Lord George Hamilton's telegraphic reply, dated 1st July :—

The Despatch goes by the mail which lays down among the principal objects of the present operations. It points out that no additional expenditure is thrown on India, and that arrangements have been made for a strict limit as to time. It expresses regret that I am unable, after full consideration, to concur in your views. If troops are needed beyond the 31st December, the whole question will be reconsidered.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Inspector-General of Artillery will accompany the Commander-in-Chief during the first portion of his tour, afterwards inspecting the principal musketry and garrison classes in India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. Williams, Locomotive Department, officiates as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent until further orders.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—Messrs. H. Heath, R. Crawford, G. Wright, receive promotion, vice Mr. Cotgrave, proceeding on leave.

Veterinary-Surgeon Larnder is placed on special duty under the Military Department. Veterinary Captain Joslen officiates.

In the interests of public service Mr. Marshall, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Burma. Mr. C. Sanderson officiates, vice Mr. Ross, as Superintendent of Government Printing Press.

Major Sadler officiates as Political Agent, of Jalawar. Captain Ross, Political Assist., 2nd class, is granted one year's furlough.

Mr. N. Laval is appointed Deputy Examiner of the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant-General George Beville is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Captain R. Moore, Ordnance Department, is appointed to the charge of the Proof Department, Balasore.

Lieutenant F. Pirrie is confirmed in the Survey Department, Government of India.

Major Janet officiates as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, vice Mr. F. Francis.

Mr. W. Wallis, Telegraph Superintendent, retires from the Service.

It is notified that, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, the Governor-General has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund, to which all officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service are permitted to subscribe. The Government do not consider it desirable to make the subscription obligatory in the case of officers already in the Service on the date of this resolution, nor in the case of officers of the Provincial branch, who are not of European or Eurasian descent. In such cases deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the depositor. The subscription, however, will be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the services after the date of the resolution. The rules under which the fund will be conducted are attached. The first subscriptions are due on the 1st August.

The following Chief and Superintending Engineers received promotion :—Messrs. Anderson, Sherman, Ivens, Olcott, Hodson, Lieutenant-Colonels Selby and Fox, Messrs. Barron, Bagley, Campbell, Hodges, Good, Maclean, Monk, Harrington, and Perram.

A Resolution is published assisting on the exercise of greater strictness in the selection of Native Engineer Officers for the course of practical training in England for future commendation, for such a course must be restricted to cases where the officer is required to study the work in which he has to some extent distinguished himself. It is anticipated that the recommendations will be made now very rarely, and only in very exceptional cases.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE REPORTED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Intelligence from Persia states that the report of the attempted assassination of the Shah is not altogether without foundation, but newspaper reports which have been published of the attempt have been greatly exaggerated of the actual occurrence. As a matter of fact it is not at all certain that the man who is reported to have attempted the murder, really, had the slightest intention of assassinating His Majesty. At the same time, however, it can be easily understood that now the greatest caution is being exercised. Throughout the country the slightest movement is regarded with suspicion and uneasiness. The attempt, if it can be called one, was instantly thwarted, and the man, who is recognised as member of the Reform class, is under arrest. Colonel Durand wires that the country is quiet and peaceful.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy during the forthcoming tour will hold several durbars of importance in the principal native States.

It is commonly reported here that his Excellency will visit a number of the most important States not yet visited, arriving in Calcutta privately on or about the 16th December.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

POONA, JULY 3.

The case against the assistant station-master at Yeot was resumed to-day.

Mr. Cowper's cross-examination was continued. He said he knew Tukaram Bapu. He appointed him as acting brakesman. Mukadums are as a rule appointed acting brakesmen. The duties of second guard are imposed upon the brakesman. The station-master has to satisfy himself that the whole train has arrived, not only by seeing the guard.

Dajee Shridhar, station-master Uruli, cross-examined, said the goods train passed through at 3-10 in the morning. The mail was due at 3-37. The distance to and facing from the station is 300 yards. It takes three minutes to go to hand over the "line clear." The mail left Loni at 3-34. He allowed the goods train to pass because there was sufficient time to reach the next station. He wired to the station-master of Yeot that the mail had left Hadapsar, and to give him "line clear" as soon as the goods train arrived at his station. This was about two to four minutes after he received the warning about the mail from Loni to avoid detention of the mail. He is required to work for twelve hours, including every evening. He is alone, and without any assistant, and when he goes out there is no one left in the office to watch the instruments. He left office at 3-40 to hand over "line clear" tickets. There was a police constable. On his return he told him there were some beats on the block about which he did not enquire. After giving the departure signal for the goods train he learnt that the train had parted. He told the constable that until the guard comes and reports arrival of his train, he will not give "line clear." The starting signal is lowered by the porter when he goes out to give "line clear" ticket. Tukaram Bapoo, porter, cross-examined, said he is supplied with copies of rules in March. He cannot read or write. He is at present doing the work of a brakesman. He does not know what is the work of a brakesman. He knows what the brakesman is required to do. He had to obey the order of the Guard Steers.

Shaik Mahomed, Railway Police Constable, examined, said he was present when the goods and the mail trains left Uruli. He heard the block bell when the station-master left to give the facing points.

Ganoo Agwalla said he can't read or write. He does not know the rules and regulations. He was with the goods train from Lanowli. After the train stopped at Yeot, the brakesman came. The train had then parted.

James Morris, driver of the goods train, examined, said he left Uruli at 3-10. He was riding on the right side. He was sufficiently careful. He saw only once back to see the whole train following that night. He did not think it necessary to look back again. He was not found fault with for not doing duty properly that night. He first became aware of it when the brakesman came and told him that the train had parted. Guard Steers came at Yeot station some time afterwards. He cannot remember whether he addressed him.

The case stands adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY AN OFFICER.

RANGOON, JULY 2.

To-day, an application was made to the Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, for enquiry into the alleged assault by the Sub-divisional Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Police of Kyaiktan. The petition stated that the officers who went to secure certain evidence from a Burman beat him, dislocating the nasal bone, and otherwise injuring him. It is also alleged that the police constable later on assaulted him. The petition is under enquiry.

THE AGROUND STEAMER ANCHISES.

JULY 3.

All hopes of saving the steamer Anchises, which is aground in Sittang River, are abandoned. The steamer is high and dry at low water, but at high tide the waves sweep over her. All the passengers and crew have been landed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandal, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, from Trieste, left for Bombay, via Kurrachee, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 5-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

32 per cent. Consols 113 11-16

3 per cent. Reduced 101¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120¼

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 3-8

Bar Silver 31 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total Bullion, £48,500,000 ; decrease, £760,000 ; Public Deposits, £10,860,000 ; decrease, £2,400,000 ; Other Deposits, £37,700,000 ; increase, £5,300,000 ; Other Securities, £33,300,000 ; increase, £4,000,000 ; Notes and Gold, £37,300,000 ; decrease, £1,600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the Overland mails of June 19, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, yesterday. She experienced fresh to moderate south-west monsoon, with heavy swell from south-west, but no rain. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Batts, Mr and Mrs
Batt, Mr R G
Bryan, Mr T B
Boldam, Mr
Bligh, Mr J
Childers, Capt
Conder, Mr J
Curry, Mr W E
Cook, Mr H B
Davidson, Maj G M
Evans, Miss E C
Fitzherbert, Lieut-Col
Griffin, Mrs and Infant
Hudson, Mr C E
Hammant, Mr W O
Moore, Capt F L
Mollison, Mr J
Martyn, Mr G V
Miller, Mr R O
Matthews, Mr A C
Moorea, Mr Nawab
Parkinson, Mr J
Ross Chisholm, Mr
Sanderson, Mr C
Seabrooke, Mrs
Talunker, Mr Yadoo
Wadsworth, Mr J M
Woodward, Miss H
Young, Lieut D C

FROM BRINDISI.

Ahmed, Mr
Bird, Mr F D
Baker, Mr F B
Brenner, Mr W S
Bonnard, Mr A
Chester, Mr D H
Carter, Mr F
Collins, Sir A
Dees, Mr D B
Ebrahim, Mr
Hitchins, Lieut H E
Hudson, Surg-Capt
Hunter, Mr M
Harman, Mr and Mrs J
Jadhava, Mr B J
James, Surg-Maj
Lake, Mr W J
MacCarthy, Mr
Massey, Col
Munn, Lieut R G
Marshall, Mr A
MacNeece, Surg-Major & Mrs
Morton, Mr T C
Nicholetts, Lieut W F
Pillar, Mr P P
Rose, Mr
Rees, Lieut F F
Smith, Mr W
Smith, Surg-Capt
Smith, Mrs Rose
Stapylton, Mr M J
Stephens, Mr J H
Swasston, Capt N
Uswin, Capt G B
Wyrayed, Major
Welch, Dr

FROM ISMAILIA.—Anderson, Surg-Capt A. R.

FROM ADEN.—Weakley, Mr R E

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

MAY 23.—Mr. F. O. Gadsden, Chief Engineer, returned from leave and appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

May 24.—Mr. T. Walmsley, Chief Engineer, R. I. M. S. Clive, proceeded on one year's leave on private affairs. Mr. H. Johnston, Engineer, R. I. M. S. Clive, proceeded on one year's leave on private affairs.

June 25.—Mr. A. Bonny, Assistant Engineer, returned from leave and joined R. I. M. S. Clive. Mr. T. Torrie, Engineer, R. I. M. S. Investigator, proceeded on one year's leave out of India.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. H. NICOLSON, 2nd R. M. Fusiliers, having arrived from England in P. and O. Steamer Caledonia, will proceed to join at Sialkot.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SUNDAY next will, I believe, be the first anniversary of the acceptance of office by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues ? If one of Mr. Arthur Balfour's Liberal friends—and he has a great many—should venture to wish the unfortunate Leader of the House of Commons many happy returns of the day, he might not be extravagantly effusive in his thanks. I say unfortunate, for no other word so aptly describes in my opinion the present condition of the statesman whose unhappy plight has almost moved even Dr. Tanner to tears. "He trampled on my country," the redoubtable doctor observed to his acquaintances in the Lobby last night ; "he put me in prison. But, upon my soul, I'm sorry for him." Some people are inclined to think that in allowing the House of Commons to cut such a pitiable figure, Mr. Balfour is more culpable than unfortunate. He, of course, is responsible to the public ; but we do not know what has happened behind the scenes, and the country seems disposed to place the blame not only on Mr. Balfour's shoulders, but on those of the Cabinet generally. The crisis, as it might almost be called, began when the Government decided to call their followers together. It was accentuated by the meeting of Friday, when, owing mainly to the protests from Unionists and their threat to vote against the Government, Mr. Balfour was under the painful necessity of abandoning his motion for the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule. Mr. Balfour's announcement that he did not propose to put the House to a division was received with louder cheers on his own than on the Opposition side—a significant indication of the discontent prevailing among his own supporters. Mr. Balfour was much annoyed by the whole incident, and is reported on credible authority to have said that if he were not left at liberty to direct the business of the House, he would be ready to step aside for someone more acceptable to the party. Then came the consultation, conference, or whatever it may be called, at the Foreign Office. This, as the Conservative journals are complaining, was a cut-and-dried affair. Reporters were excluded, but an official account of the proceedings was supplied to the Press, and this shows that the meeting was, to use the language of Sir Algernon Borthwick's journal, entirely devoid of the character of a conference. Mr. Balfour appears to have begun apologetically. As an indirect reply to the charge against the Government of overloading the ship, he observed that the first Session of a Parliament always necessitated a large number of Government measures, as all were naturally anxious to see before the House of Commons those Bills in which they were so greatly interested and which dealt with the subjects publicly discussed at the recent General Election. This does not quite agree with what the Duke of Devonshire told us a short time ago, that the country was sick of legislation and longed for a period of repose.

Mr. Balfour then referred to the Parliamentary *impasse*, but, of course, did not call it by that name. He announced the abandonment of the idea of closuring the opposition to the chief Ministerial measures by compartments ; refused to emasculate the Education Bill ; pooh poohed the notion of an Autumn session ; and, finally, disclosed the Cabinet's decision. This was that the House should be adjourned, not prorogued, about August 12, (a day sacred to sportsmen), meeting again "for the consideration of the remainder of the Government measures early in January," and commencing a fresh Session after a brief interval as early in March as possible. According to the authorized report, these proposals were accorded a general expression of approval from those present, but they were received outside with a chorus of disapproval. With, as Sir William Harcourt thought a little unnecessary haste, that clever but rather too pushing young Scotch Radical, Mr. Dalziel, at the sitting of the House the same afternoon, moved the adjournment in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the unsatisfactory position of public business," his object being, he said, to elicit from Mr. Balfour more information than he had felt disposed to give to Sir W. Harcourt during question-time. Mr. Balfour, in the course of his reply, offered another interesting explanation of the Parliamentary block. "It is not my business on the present occasion," he said, "to discuss whether there has been obstruction or not. But there has been very full debate, and when there is very full debate in a very eloquent Parliament the result is that the business does not march with the rapidity which every Government in turn desires, and which many Governments preceding ours have been fortunate enough to obtain." The peculiarity of the House of Commons, he further observed, is that the better it is, the less fitted it appears to be to get through its work. Sir W. Harcourt called this a "remarkable statement," and made, or tried to make, a good deal of the admission, but, as Mr. Chamberlain very fairly said, all Mr. Balfour meant to imply was that loquacity and business-like promptitude do not always go together. Still, considering how the present House of Commons is composed, Mr. Balfour was hardly the man to offer this piece of criticism, however just it may be. Mr. Chamberlain defended the action of the Government, who, he argued, were only following the example of their predecessors in regard to the Parish Councils Bill ; but Mr. Asquith insisted that no precedent existed in the history of Parliament for suddenly suspending the discussion of a great measure for a period of six months, and asking the House to resume the discussion of it in January of the following year.

Although the Unionist members left the speaking largely to the Opposition, there were one or two hints that the Ministerial proposal was not gratifying to all Ministerialists, and next morning the whole of the Ministerial Press denounced the unwisdom of the device propounded by Mr. Balfour at the Foreign Office conclave. The *Times* plainly told the Government that it ought to have decided to meet in November to finish the Education Bill "before borrowing from next year to pay off the legislative arrears of this year." Had it been possible to allege on behalf of the Government that the existing block in Parliamentary business is exclusively due to the obstructive tactics of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, the *Times* argued, would have had a stronger case, though even then the expediency of the course he has chosen would be open to question. But Mr. Balfour does not rely upon any arrangement of the kind, and, indeed, it is, says the leading journal, universally recognized that the larger share of responsibility rests upon Ministers themselves. The *Morning Post* was on Tuesday more emphatic than on Monday, that the Government have made a great mistake ; indeed, the feeling in the country as well as in Parliament is, that be the consequences what they might be the Ministerial plan must be reconsidered. Everything points to an autumn session being held. This will be humiliating to the Government, and especially Mr. Balfour, but unless public opinion undergoes a complete change, it looks as if they will have to climb down. Most Governments, nay all Governments, commit blunders, but it is not usual for them to come to utter grief almost before they are one year old. And to be outwitted in such a short time by "weak and disunited Opposition." It is this aspect of the matter that is so distressing to the *Standard*. "The Government," says that journal, "should have stood by the Bill, should have used the necessary means for carrying it through the House of Commons, and when the struggle was over, they would have earned the thanks of the public." The feelings of the Church party, who see that delay in their case is dangerous, may be better imagined than described. The Dean of St. Paul's writes a pathetic letter to the *Times*, urging the Government to lighten the blow they have inflicted on their supporters by dropping the Education Bill except the clauses alleviating the pecuniary strain on the managers of voluntary schools and by passing the Benefices Bill.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The turn of events has naturally greatly elated the Liberals, and Mr. John Morley, in his speech, at Manchester, on Wednesday, was in a more jubilant mood than he has ever been since the disastrous rout of July last. "Never," he said, "since Simon de Montfort invented Parliament have I seen (and Mr. Schwann will agree with me) such a spectacle of dismay and discomfiture as we saw last Monday night on the countenances of this great majority. I declare the sight was painful. The humiliation of the giant was so profund that, as humane and charitable men, many could not but feel some sympathy, both for them and their leaders. It was more like the sight of a great stranded whale than anything I can imagine, and, certainly, last Monday deserves to be marked with the blackest stone in the history of the Tory party. "The country," observed Mr. Morley, "asked—we were told, and I really think it rather was so—the country asked for a policy of humdrum. Instead of humdrum you, Lancashire electors, have got haram-scarum. It is the most haram-scarum Government of this century." Ministers, by their want of foresight, their want of common sense, their want of business aptitude, and of sincere conviction, had, he declared, floundered into a great mess, and by their amazing device for getting out of it had made it far worse than it was before. Everything about their proceedings was haphazard. Some of Mr. Morley's phrases have the quality of adhesiveness. "The haram-scarum Government" will probably stick. Though it thinks Mr. Morley forces the note unduly, and gravely denies that there is any ground for the statement that the Government or their supporters contemplate an early dissolution, the *Times* recognizes the force of much of his criticism. For example, it fully admits that "a blow has been struck at what Mr. Morley rightly discerns to be one of the main sources of the Unionist strength—the belief of the country in the governing capacity of the statesmen now in office as well as in the sober moderation of their policy." It is not only the Education Bill that blocks the way. There is the Rating Bill which unites the Liberals and the Nationalists. The Rating Bill is out of Committee, it is true, but it has some stages yet to pass, and the Opposition threaten that when it is "reported" to the House they will raise all the points that they were debarred from more fully discussing by the liberal application of the gag on the occasion of the memorable all-night sitting.

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

A profound sensation has been caused all over the Kingdom by the terrible disaster that happened off Ushant on Tuesday night. The sympathy manifested by all, from the Queen downwards, is, of course, chiefly directed to the sorrowing relatives of the two hundred and fifty souls, who have perished, but is extended to the owners of the ill-fated Drummond Castle, whose proud boast it was that previously no passenger has been lost through ship-wreck or accident in one of their vessels. The details to hand as I write are rather meagre. It appears that the sea was smooth, but there was a drizzling rain and haziness, preventing any lights being seen. Only three persons out of this large number escaped—one first-class passenger, a Mr. Marquardt, and two members of the crew, a quartermaster, and an ordinary seaman. The perils of Ushant are known to every sailor, and one is at a loss to know why the captain of the Drummond Castle neglected the ordinary precautions, as he is accused of doing. Amongst the victims were two gentlemen, whose names at any rate will be familiar to many persons in Bombay—Mr. Walter Whipp and Mr. Fred. Whipp, cotton spinners of Clitheroe. The other passengers included a Cornish family, named Peachey, the head of whom had been a resident at the Cape nearly fifty years, and who, with his relatives, sixteen in number, was on his way to the old country for a six months' holiday.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Although the question of the Soudan Expedition and the employment of Indian troops in the operations against the Dervishes has, owing to the discussions about the breakdown in the House of Commons, occupied less attention this week, the matter has not been lost sight of, and the despatch now on its way from Simla, a gist of the contents of memorandum of the Secretary of State's Council are being awaited with eager interest. The latter ought to be published very soon ; indeed, except that the mills of Her Majesty's Stationery Department grind slowly, there is no reason why they should not have been presented to Parliament within a day or two of their being moved for. I mentioned last week a report that dissents had been recorded by Field Marshall Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile alone amongst the ten Councillors. Assuming the information to be accurate, it does not follow, as one at least of your home contemporaries seems to think, that all the rest of the Council approve of India contributing to the expenses of a war undertaken for some reason still rather obscure, but certainly not for the direct benefit of our Eastern Empire. The practice of handing in written dissents flourished most in the time of Sir Erskine Perry —Sir Irksome Very, as some one correctly but cruelly described him,—and after he disappeared from the scene fourteen years ago, it fell into desuetude. Of late it has shown a tendency to revive, but not at all to the same extent as in former days. From one point of view this is a pity, for these dissents, when the Minister for the time being has consented to their publication, have thrown a little light on the proceedings of the most secretive Government Department in Whitehall. The distinguished Indian contributor to the *Times* has with praiseworthy tenacity once more returned to the subject of the payment of the Indian troops sent to Suakin. In his last letter he gives an able summary of the further protests received from India, pressing his questions with the word of warning that the Government, it may be hoped, will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. "It is," he says, "impossible to read the articles in the European and Native Press without a conviction that by this act we shall be creating a widespread feeling of disloyalty which may undo at a stroke the work of years." He points out as a significant feature of the case the fact that of the most strongly British organs in India "feel themselves constrained to protest against the proposed charge ; but, as he shrewdly adds, "a striking feature of the Indian Press, both British and Native, is that on really great occasions it displays a grave solidarity of moderation unknown during a crisis in France or Germany, or in any country of Continental Europe."

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.I.E.

I believe that the chances of this distinguished political officer returning to the Indian Service are now very remote. The managers of the leading journal are so pleased with the manner in which he represented the *Times* in the Transvaal during the late crisis, that they have commissioned him to return to South Africa as their special correspondent, and, I understand, that he will start for Capetown almost immediately. What truth there may be in the report of the clubs that he was disappointed at his services not having been accepted for the Chitral Campaign, I cannot say ; but I happen to know that long before the state of affairs in that region became such as to necessitate military operations, he was meditating retirement. Good men are always plentiful in all departments of the Government in India ; but few officers have had the opportunity of acquiring the experience possessed by Captain Younghusband, and I should say that if he finally decides to sever his official connexion with India, his loss will be regretted at Simla.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

Lord Reay has consented to preside when Dr. Bahadurji reads his paper before the East India Association. I understand that Dr. Bahadurji is to be allowed to bring the question before the British Medical Association at the annual meeting of that important body, to be held at Carlisle at the end of July. Professor Victor Horsley, who some years ago caused a good deal of excitement by his lively attack on the Anti-Vivisectionists at a meeting of the Church Association, and who loves a fight, has, it seems, agreed to support Dr. Bahadurji, so there is a chance of the subject being threshed out.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND INDIA.

A Cambridge correspondent sends me some particulars of the Indian *majlis* dinner that took place there last Saturday. He says :—"The proceedings were to me, and all who take an abi ding interest in the studies of the young Indians in this country, a delightful treat. The guests came from every part of India. Bombay, Bengal, Madras, North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Madras, and the Native States were all represented, as were the chief races and religions of India. An excellent spirit of *camaraderie* pervaded the gathering, and the post-prandial eloquence was of a high standard, some of the speakers being decidedly eloquent. The prin cipal speaker was Mr. Cama, of John's. This young Parsee was highly distinguished in the Mathematical Tripos, having got a good place among the wranglers. He is going up for the Indian Civil Service at the approaching examination in August, and is confidently expected to take a high place. Other good speeches were made by Mr. Ashgurh Ali, of Christ's, who comes from the Punjab, and is a selected candidate for the I.C.S., and Messrs. Surwer and Pandit, who will appear at the open competition this year with Mr. Cama. In this connection it may be observed that the Indian students show a very decided aptitude for public speaking. The matter of their speeches is well arranged, and delivered with considerable verve and *aplomb*. One of the former Indian students, Mr. Yusuf Ali, who entered the I.C.S. last year, and has since been appointed to the N.-W. P., was considered to be one of the best speakers at the Cambridge Union, and there can be no doubt that a class of young Indians worthy of maintaining the reputation for forensic ability of Ram Mohun Roy, Telang, Surendra Nath Banarji, and Lal Mohun Ghose are springing up at this University. Both Oxford and Cambridge were well represented at the dinner. Mr. Irving, from St. John's College, Cambridge, returned thanks for his University. He spoke feelingly of the desire, not only of the University authorities, but also of the people of England generally, to do justice to their Indian fellow subjects and to rule the country for their good. Mr. J. P. Goodridge, who has recently retired from the Indian Civil Service, and who did good work in the Central Provinces, responded for the guests. Mr. Goodridge observed that there was a difference of opinion among the officials consulted as to whether it would be wise to throw open the chief executive offices to the youth of India by means of simultaneous competitive examinations. He did not, he said, share some apprehensions that had been expressed on that topic, for during a residence of twenty years in India, he had known Indians who were well-qualified to govern a district and division, nay even a province. Whatever might be the opinion as to how the principal executive charges should be filled, it was admitted on all hands that the Indians were in every way fitted, and at the present time well-qualified, to discharge all classes of judicial work. He trusted, therefore, that if the general question of simultaneous examinations could not be settled at an early date, at least the judiciary and quasi-judicial departments would be thrown open to the natives for competition in their own country. He remarked in passing that the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions could only be a question of time, and concluded by giving the Indian undergraduates present the advice of Horace to enjoy themselves and work hard at their studies !" "The occasion," the correspondent adds) was specially gratifying and encouraging to all who like myself feel that the future of India is largely dependent on the sentiments and disposition of the educated youth of the country towards England. During the speeches there were frequent expressions of gratitude to the Cambridge authorities for what they have done to make Cambridge pleasant to the Indian colonys, and certainly this University is now *par excellence* the *alma mater* of the educated youth of India. The kindly aid in many things which the Indian community have received from the master of Christ's College and from Mr. Chowper, of Emmanuel College, the Secretary to the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, and of Mr. Moriarty, of Baliol, one of the lecturers appointed by the Board for studies connected with the open competition and final examinations for the Indian Civil Service, were gratefully recognised."

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

At the general meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Company, the chairman (Mr. S. Hoare, M.P.) insisted upon the advantage to that undertaking of the creation of more feeder lines

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the house of Lords, on Friday, June 12, the Earl of Rosebery: I rise to ask the noble marquis opposite the question of which I have given him private notice, and it is simple and broad in its terms. I rise to ask him whether he is prepared to make to this House any statements as regards the nature, the object, and the extent of the Soudan expedition. I know perfectly well that I have no right to make any speech myself, but I will give the two reasons which induce me to ask this question. The first is that, as has been the case once or twice before, I find myself in the unexpected and anomalous position of acting as the protector of the privileges of this House, and as demanding for this House an equal measure of consideration to that which is extended to the other House of Parliament, and I think, therefore, that I am not exceeding the bounds of Parliamentary etiquette in making a request that upon so important a question and on one in which all classes of the community feel so deep a solicitude we should have direct information from the Government, possessing, as we do, the privilege of including among our number the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of this country. My second reason has reference to the noble marquis himself. I think that he is placed under some disadvantage with regard to making known his policy. We endeavour to extract the nature of his policy in the House of Commons, and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who so ably and so admirably represents the noble marquis there, invariably replies; but he is only the mouthpiece of one sitting elsewhere, and he is only able to give us partial information. I think, therefore, that it is only due to the noble marquis himself, presiding as he does over the Government and over the great department that is chiefly concerned, that he should have an opportunity of making to us a direct and full statement of his own policy.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I am very much obliged to the noble earl for the courteous language in which he has put his question, and I can assure him that I am the last person in the world to think that he has exceeded in any manner his right of asking for information on this subject. I can assure the noble earl that I feel that it is my duty, whenever asked to do so, to furnish the noble lord with all the information which the exigencies of the public service will allow, and I am not aware on the present occasion of any exigency of the public service which will prevent me from answering his question. The noble earl asks me the nature of the Soudan expedition, and I am rather puzzled by the word "nature."

The Earl of Rosebery: It would include "motive."

The Marquis of Salisbury: That makes it much more easy for me to answer the noble lord's question. Our motives are those. We have been for a long time of opinion that sooner or later it would be necessary to take a step in the direction of reclaiming for Egypt the territory that was lost to her in the years 1882 and 1884. Those years have passed into history, and I am not now going to raise controversial points in reference to what was done in them. Neither the Parliament nor the Government of that day can decline all responsibility for what occurred, but at the same time I think that it is just and fair to say that the singular and extraordinary conjunction of circumstances never happened than that which presented itself to the rulers of England and of Egypt at that time. But, without dwelling upon the causes of those occurrences, the results were that we, not entirely of our own will, accepted the responsibility of the sole occupation of Egypt in 1882. In 1884 the trust of which we had become the trustees was diminished by something like one-half. It was not a safe factory state of things, and I freely admit that I did not consider that Egypt would be safe, under whatever guidance, if Khartoum were left permanently in the hands of any hostile Power. That is the general policy which impressed itself upon my mind. But I frankly confess that I would much rather have waited for some time before any steps were taken to recover the ground then lost. There are many reasons—financial, political, and others—which made such a delay expedient; but we were suddenly confronted with this fact—that Kassala was threatened by the Dervishes, that there appeared to be every probability that it might be carried, other than it will hardly escape the notice of the noble marquis, though I doubt if he is an attentive reader of the debates of the other House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is an authority on finance, gave an explicit declaration from which he declined to withdraw that nothing in the nature of the re-conquest of the Soudan was contemplated by Her Majesty's Government. At this moment I am not attempting to decide between the merits of the competing policies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Foreign Secretary, but I do, at least, say this, and I do not think anyone will be found to deny it, that the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is wholly inconsistent with the declaration of the Prime Minister.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I am very sorry if I failed to convey my meaning to the noble earl. There is no discrepancy between the orders now given and the general view of the future policy which we may think expedient. I do not pledge myself to any forward policy beyond Dongola this year, next year, or at any period at which I can fix the date. It depends upon conditions which are wholly uncertain. I think, however, that one of the recommendations of the movement to Dongola is that it is so far a contribution towards the occupation of Khartoum. It is not in the contemplation of the Government to go any further than Dongola; but, as I have already said, if the noble earl will advance us this money I will alter my opinion. The controlling factor is the question of finance, and it seems to me that it is quite appropriate that that should have been the consideration that guided the utterance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Several bills were advanced, including the Reserve Forces Bill, which passed its final stage.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 15, Mr. Barnes asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India moved to reduce the minimum service of uncovenanted officers for voluntary retirement on pension from thirty years to twenty-five, in accordance with the evidence of the financial representative of the India Office before the Select Committee of the House, and in accordance with the observations of the chairman of that Committee, then Under Secretary of State for India—Lord G. Hamilton: The Secretary of State has made no such suggestion to the Government of India. I may add that I have not been able to trace the statements to which my hon. friend refers in support of the change which he apparently advocates.

THE JHALAWAR DEPOSITION PAPERS.

In answer to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord George Hamilton said: The papers to be presented are in type, and will be laid on the table as soon as the printers can finish the work. The question of succession, which involves some difficult issues, and the final arrangements for the late Maharaj Rana's residence and allowances, are engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

Capt. Chaloner asked the Secretary for India whether, inasmuch as the India medal was given for the 1883 Waziri Expedition and also for the 1860 Expedition against the same tribe, when the only fight (viz., at Wano) was previous to the expedition being sent, and out of which it arose, he would consider the question with a view to giving the India medal to those who took part in the 1881 expedition, in which there was a fight.—Lord G. Hamilton: I can only refer my hon. friend to the reply given by my predecessor to a similar question on July 3, 1894. I could not re-open the question by reconsidering a request to grant a medal for an expedition which took place fifteen years ago.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 16, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India (1) Whether any recommendations had been received from the Commander-in-Chief in India in favour of granting to any officer or officers who have been in actual command of native regiments for the regulation period of seven years an extension of command for one or two years; (2) Whether there was any precedent for such an extension of command in the case of the completion of seven years' service in the Indian Army; (3) Whether his attention had been called to the fact that an assurance had been given by the Secretary of State for War that in the British Army, when tenure of regimental command is limited by the Regulations to four years, in every case when two years' extension was allowed by Royal Warrant and asked for, the manner in which such extension would affect the promotion of officers of lower rank would be carefully considered; (4) Whether he was aware that, even with the limit of command limited to seven years, there would be many officers now serving as squadron and wing commanders who would never obtain a full period of command, and that if this tenure was extended their chances of attaining the command would be still further diminished; and (5) whether he could give a similar assurance to the Indian Army to that given to the British Army, that no extensions of command would be sanctioned without a careful consideration of the effect of such extension upon the prospects of officers of lower ranks.—Lord G. Hamilton: The extensions of the tenure of regimental commands for one or two years to officers who have been in actual command of regiments in India for the period of seven years are permissible under the Indian regulations in certain cases. They are granted at the discretion of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India and do not require the sanction or approval of the Secretary of State. No other extensions have ever been granted.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India (1) Whether, with regard to the exchange compensation allowance, it had been decided that those officers whose salaries are regulated by statute would not only be debarred from receiving the allowance in future, but would be called upon to refund moneys already received; (2) Whether, if this decision had been arrived at by the Government of India, consideration had been given to the ruinous effect of requiring officers, to whom the Government had been paying the compensation for years, without demur, on the ground admitted generally in the case of Indian Civil servants that they were fairly entitled to some compensation for the loss to which they were subjected by the fall in the exchange, to recoup out of their diminished salaries considerable arrears of money which they have received under Government sanction and expended in good faith; and (3) whether he would reconsider the decision.—Mr. G. Hamilton: The question as to the possibility of granting exchange compensation allowance to officers whose salaries are regulated by statute is legal one; and I believe that the Government of India are now giving their attention to it. Until the legal question shall have been finally settled no decision on the question of refunding will be taken.

COOLIE EMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the report of Mr. More Molyneux on the question of the emigration of coolies from India to Reunion, and whether, before a decision to sanction the re-opening of coolie emigration from Reunion was arrived at, the House would be afforded an opportunity of passing an opinion on any scheme that may be proposed.—Lord G. Hamilton: The report on the question of the emigration of coolies from India to Reunion, to which the hon. member is probably that by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who was deputed by the Government of India to examine into the condition of the Indian immigrants in Reunion. The report is a confidential document, and I am sorry that I cannot present it. The question whether emigration to Reunion may be resumed is one for diplomatic negotiation, and I cannot say more than that the reopening of the coolie emigration can be sanctioned unless I am satisfied as to the condition under which it can be resumed.

SIAM.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a despatch from the Government of India expressing the views of that Government on the agreement with reference to Siam recently concluded between France and England; and whether he would lay any such despatch upon the table of the House.—Lord G. Hamilton: A despatch has recently been received on this subject from the Indian Government, and if my hon. friend moves for it I will lay it upon the table of the House.

Sir C. Dilke asked if the Indian Government were consulted beforehand.—Lord G. Hamilton: Certainly.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

News of the battle of Ferkeh has caused a panic at Dongola.

The Khedive sent the following telegram to the Sirdar immediately on hearing of the Ferkeh victory: —"I beg you to convey my congratulations and sincere thanks to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in to-day's action for their splendid victory and brilliant behaviour this morning, and sympathy with the wounded, receiving my heartfelt thanks to yourself and staff on the occasion of the victory, and I beg you to acquaint me with full details." Already there are one month's supplies at Ferkeh for 10,000 men. At Suarda there are one month's supplies for the garrison, with another month's supplies in reserve. Railway construction is going on rapidly. One fatigue party has been able to accomplish over 1,000 yards in three hours.

To the population along the banks of the Nile and in the surrounding country a proclamation has been made, through Major Wingate's secret agents, in the name of the Khedive, offering a free pardon to all who will tender their submission.

The "Standard" correspondent has visited the field hospital at Ferkeh, and was especially impressed by the heroism and patience with which the wounded and invalided men bore their sufferings.

Last week there were 381 cases of cholera in Cairo, and 723 deaths throughout the country. It is reported that the disease has broken out among the Egyptian troops at Korosko.

Dr. Conan Doyle, speaking at the dinner of the New Vagabond Club, on June 16, apropos of references made to his experiences as a correspondent in Egypt, declared that though we might only be going to Dongola now, he felt convinced from what he saw when at the front that we could not stop at Dongola or Khartoum, but must go on till Lord Cromer shook hands with Mr. Cecil Rhodes at the Central Lakes. People had been asked what England was going to get out of all this. Judged by that standard, nothing. But what did England get out of the abolition of slavery? He would answer them. In carrying civilisation southwards from Egypt to the great lakes, England would be doing what she had so often done before—fighting the battle of humanity. How? By opening up all this great slice of Africa to the civilisation and commerce of the world —not of England only, but the world. Why had we to go so far? To stop the flank movement of the wild tribes of the desert. And now he came to a weak point in the Egyptian troops, who had been fighting so splendidly. They might take even Khartoum, but they could never maintain themselves in these distant places without troops of sterner stuff—English or what not—to guard the line of communication from the dashes of the wild tribes. He was immensely struck with the personnel of the English in Egypt, especially the Egyptian army. They struck him as the pick of the empire, and in Gen. Kitchener and Lord Cromer we had two most remarkable men of the old Norman sort who have won us our world-wide possessions. Lord Cromer was a master of men.

Replying to a deputation from the International Arbitration League, Lord Salisbury, as an illustration of the progress made in the principles advocated by the association, said that the British Government was now engaged in communication with the United States in order that very important issues might arise between two countries shall, so far as possible, be submitted to arbitration, and there was every hope that this incident would give the first instance to the world of the triumph of a principle which would abolish war more than anything else.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIA.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI SPEAKS OUT.

A special meeting of the London Indian Society was held on June 13 at Montague Mansion, Bloomsbury, to discuss the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan Expedition. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided, and there was a fair attendance. The Chairman (as reported by the "Pall Mall Gazette") said the resolution which would later on be submitted to the meeting would be an expression of opinion that no part of any expenditure, ordinary or extraordinary, incurred for employing Indian troops in the Soudan should be charged upon the Indian revenues. He was (he said) glad to take part in the deliberation more as a matter of congratulation to India than as a matter of complaint. True, the threat was still hanging over them. The resolution of Lord George Hamilton might yet come on, although circumstances had happened, he believed, which made that now improbable. (Hear, hear.) But taking the worst view of the case, even if the resolution came on and was carried, even if such an injustice were done to India, still would he congratulate the members of the Indian Society on the incident. He would explain why. The relations between India and Great Britain were peculiar. In fact, there were two opposite phases of the relationship. There was, on the one hand, what he would call the pleasing romance about it, and, on the other hand, there was the sad reality. The pleasing romance was that the British people and the British Parliament had always shown, as far as it lay in their power, a determination that India should be governed constitutionally and as British character must prompt. It had distinctly been laid down over and over again by Acts of Parliament and proclamations that the people of India were to be treated equally with Her Majesty's other subjects. This was the romance. Unfortunately the British people believed that their desire and the Acts of Parliament and the proclamations were the reality. But the sad reality was quite different. The principles of the system of the administration of India were altogether un-British, and nobody understood that better than Lord Salisbury. In his speeches and utterances the Premier had distinctly shown what the reality of the British administration was. But to his credit, frank as he was in telling his mind so plainly, he also knew thoroughly what the remedy for the evil was, and he (Mr. Naoroji) could look forward to the time when the Premier himself might become the instrument of supplying India with that remedy. (Hear, hear.) He said this in no spirit of complaint against Lord Salisbury, but in a spirit of thankfulness; and as one illustration of the thorough knowledge the Premier had of the reality of India and its remedy, he might instance one of the brightest episodes in British Indian history, that practical episode of actual justice to India wrought at his and Sir Stafford Northcote's hands, the rendition of Mysore. They had, therefore, some hope of the future; and it was this, and the attitude of the English Press and certain English members of Parliament over the present question, that made him say that, however this incident of the Indian troops in the Soudan might terminate, they would have cause for self-congratulation. The injustice to India, the shifting of burdens unfairly on the shoulders of the Indian taxpayer, and the difficulties of securing justice for India, had at last been realised by the British public and the British Press, and this might become a precedent for and a beginning of the consideration of the other injustices which had so long been inflicted upon India. He made bold to prophesy that England's treatment of India would become a burning question in time. He had often been told that the difficulties of securing justice for India had at last been realised by the British public and the British Press, and this might become a precedent for and a beginning of the consideration of the other injustices which had so long been inflicted upon India. He made bold to prophesy that England's treatment of India would become a burning question in time. He had often been told that the difficulties of securing justice for India had at last been realised by the British public and the British Press, and this might become a precedent for and a beginning of the consideration of the other injustices which had so long been inflicted upon India. He made bold to prophesy that England's treatment of India would become a burning question in time. He had often been told that the difficulties of securing justice for India,